SENATE BILL No. 334

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 35-50-2-9.

Synopsis: Murder sentencing. Provides that a person who commits murder may receive the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole if a protective order was in effect for the benefit of the murder victim and against the person who committed the murder at the time the murder was committed. Allows the state to present evidence of a defendant's history of delinquency or criminality during the penalty phase of the defendant's murder trial.

Effective: July 1, 2005.

Young R Michael

January 11, 2005, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections, Criminal, and Civil Matters.





First Regular Session 114th General Assembly (2005)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2004 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

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SENATE BILL No. 334

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A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 35-50-2-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 9. (a) The state may
seek either a death sentence or a sentence of life imprisonment without
parole for murder by alleging, on a page separate from the rest of the
charging instrument, the existence of at least one (1) of the aggravating
circumstances listed in subsection (b). In the sentencing hearing after
a person is convicted of murder, the state must prove beyond a
reasonable doubt the existence of at least one (1) of the aggravating
circumstances alleged. However, the state may not proceed against a
defendant under this section if a court determines at a pretrial hearing
under IC 35-36-9 that the defendant is a mentally retarded individual.

- (b) The aggravating circumstances are as follows:
 - (1) The defendant committed the murder by intentionally killing the victim while committing or attempting to commit any of the following:
 - (A) Arson (IC 35-43-1-1).
- (B) Burglary (IC 35-43-2-1).



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1	(C) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).	
2	(D) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2).	
3	(E) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).	
4	(F) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).	
5	(G) Robbery (IC 35-42-5-1).	
6	(H) Carjacking (IC 35-42-5-2).	
7	(I) Criminal gang activity (IC 35-45-9-3).	
8	(J) Dealing in cocaine or a narcotic drug (IC 35-48-4-1).	
9	(2) The defendant committed the murder by the unlawful	
10	detonation of an explosive with intent to injure person or damage	-
11	property.	
12	(3) The defendant committed the murder by lying in wait.	
13	(4) The defendant who committed the murder was hired to kill.	
14	(5) The defendant committed the murder by hiring another person	
15	to kill.	
16	(6) The victim of the murder was a corrections employee,	4
17	probation officer, parole officer, community corrections worker,	
18	home detention officer, fireman, judge, or law enforcement	
19	officer, and either:	
20	(A) the victim was acting in the course of duty; or	
21	(B) the murder was motivated by an act the victim performed	
22	while acting in the course of duty.	
23	(7) The defendant has been convicted of another murder.	
24	(8) The defendant has committed another murder, at any time,	
25	regardless of whether the defendant has been convicted of that	
26	other murder.	
27	(9) The defendant was:	1
28	(A) under the custody of the department of correction;	
29	(B) under the custody of a county sheriff;	1
30	(C) on probation after receiving a sentence for the commission	
31	of a felony; or	
32	(D) on parole;	
33	at the time the murder was committed.	
34	(10) The defendant dismembered the victim.	
35	(11) The defendant burned, mutilated, or tortured the victim while	
36	the victim was alive.	
37	(12) The victim of the murder was less than twelve (12) years of	
38	age.	
39	(13) The victim was a victim of any of the following offenses for	
40	which the defendant was convicted:	
41	(A) Battery as a Class D felony or as a Class C felony under	
42	IC 35-42-2-1.	



1	(B) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).	
2	(C) Criminal confinement (IC 35-42-3-3).	
3	(D) A sex crime under IC 35-42-4.	
4	(14) The victim of the murder was listed by the state or known by	
5	the defendant to be a witness against the defendant and the	
6	defendant committed the murder with the intent to prevent the	
7	person from testifying.	
8	(15) The defendant committed the murder by intentionally	
9	discharging a firearm (as defined in IC 35-47-1-5):	
10	(A) into an inhabited dwelling; or	
11	(B) from a vehicle.	
12	(16) The victim of the murder was pregnant and the murder	
13	resulted in the intentional killing of a fetus that has attained	
14	viability (as defined in IC 16-18-2-365).	
15	(17) The defendant was the subject of at least one (1) of the	
16	following orders at the time the murder was committed:	
17	(A) A foreign protection order or an order for protection	
18	that ordered the defendant to refrain from committing acts	
19	described in:	
20	(i) IC 34-26-5-9(b)(1); or	
21	(ii) IC 34-26-5-9(b)(2);	= 4
22	against the victim of the murder.	
23	(B) A temporary restraining order that ordered the	
24	defendant to refrain from:	_
25	(i) abusing;	
26	(ii) harassing;	
27	(iii) disturbing the peace of; or	
28	(iv) committing a battery on;	V
29	the victim of the murder.	
30	(C) A judicial order that ordered the defendant to refrain	
31	from direct or indirect contact with the victim of the	
32	murder.	
33	(D) A workplace violence restraining order that ordered	
34	the defendant to refrain from:	
35	(i) committing unlawful acts of violence; or	
36	(ii) making credible threats of violence;	
37	against the victim of the murder.	
38	(c) The mitigating circumstances that may be considered under this	
39	section are as follows:	
40	(1) The defendant has no significant history of prior criminal	
41	conduct.	
12	(2) The defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or	



1	emotional disturbance when the murder was committed.	
2	(3) The victim was a participant in or consented to the defendant's	
3	conduct.	
4	(4) The defendant was an accomplice in a murder committed by	
5	another person, and the defendant's participation was relatively	
6	minor.	
7	(5) The defendant acted under the substantial domination of	
8	another person.	
9	(6) The defendant's capacity to appreciate the criminality of the	
10	defendant's conduct or to conform that conduct to the	4
11	requirements of law was substantially impaired as a result of	
12	mental disease or defect or of intoxication.	
13	(7) The defendant was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the	
14	time the murder was committed.	
15	(8) Any other circumstances appropriate for consideration.	
16	(d) If the defendant was convicted of murder in a jury trial, the jury	4
17	shall reconvene for the sentencing hearing. If the trial was to the court,	
18	or the judgment was entered on a guilty plea, the court alone shall	
19	conduct the sentencing hearing. The jury or the court may consider all	
20	the evidence introduced at the trial stage of the proceedings, together	
21	with new evidence presented at the sentencing hearing. The court shall	
22	instruct the jury concerning the statutory penalties for murder and any	
23	other offenses for which the defendant was convicted, the potential for	
24	consecutive or concurrent sentencing, and the availability of good time	
25	credit and clemency. The court shall instruct the jury that, in order for	
26	the jury to recommend to the court that the death penalty or life	
27	imprisonment without parole should be imposed, the jury must find at	
28	least one (1) aggravating circumstance beyond a reasonable doubt as	\
29	described in subsection (k) and shall provide a special verdict form for	
30	each aggravating circumstance alleged. The:	
31	(1) defendant may present any additional evidence relevant to:	
32	(1) (A) the aggravating circumstances alleged; or	
33	(2) (B) any of the mitigating circumstances listed in subsection	
34	(c); and	
35	(2) state may present additional evidence of the defendant's	
36	history of delinquency or criminality.	
37	(e) For a defendant sentenced after June 30, 2002, except as	
38	provided by IC 35-36-9, if the hearing is by jury, the jury shall	
39	recommend to the court whether the death penalty or life imprisonment	
40	without parole, or neither, should be imposed. The jury may	
41	recommend:	

(1) the death penalty; or



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- (2) life imprisonment without parole; only if it makes the findings described in subsection (1). If the jury reaches a sentencing recommendation, the court shall sentence the defendant accordingly. After a court pronounces sentence, a representative of the victim's family and friends may present a statement regarding the impact of the crime on family and friends. The impact statement may be submitted in writing or given orally by the representative. The statement shall be given in the presence of the defendant.
- (f) If a jury is unable to agree on a sentence recommendation after reasonable deliberations, the court shall discharge the jury and proceed as if the hearing had been to the court alone.
- (g) If the hearing is to the court alone, except as provided by IC 35-36-9, the court shall:
 - (1) sentence the defendant to death; or
- (2) impose a term of life imprisonment without parole; only if it makes the findings described in subsection (1).
- (h) If a court sentences a defendant to death, the court shall order the defendant's execution to be carried out not later than one (1) year and one (1) day after the date the defendant was convicted. The supreme court has exclusive jurisdiction to stay the execution of a death sentence. If the supreme court stays the execution of a death sentence, the supreme court shall order a new date for the defendant's execution.
- (i) If a person sentenced to death by a court files a petition for post-conviction relief, the court, not later than ninety (90) days after the date the petition is filed, shall set a date to hold a hearing to consider the petition. If a court does not, within the ninety (90) day period, set the date to hold the hearing to consider the petition, the court's failure to set the hearing date is not a basis for additional post-conviction relief. The attorney general shall answer the petition for post-conviction relief on behalf of the state. At the request of the attorney general, a prosecuting attorney shall assist the attorney general. The court shall enter written findings of fact and conclusions of law concerning the petition not later than ninety (90) days after the date the hearing concludes. However, if the court determines that the petition is without merit, the court may dismiss the petition within ninety (90) days without conducting a hearing under this subsection.
- (j) A death sentence is subject to automatic review by the supreme court. The review, which shall be heard under rules adopted by the supreme court, shall be given priority over all other cases. The supreme court's review must take into consideration all claims that the:



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1	(1) conviction or sentence was in violation of the:	
2	(A) Constitution of the State of Indiana; or	
3	(B) Constitution of the United States;	
4	(2) sentencing court was without jurisdiction to impose a	
5	sentence; and	
6	(3) sentence:	
7	(A) exceeds the maximum sentence authorized by law; or	
8	(B) is otherwise erroneous.	
9	If the supreme court cannot complete its review by the date set by the	
10	sentencing court for the defendant's execution under subsection (h), the	
11	supreme court shall stay the execution of the death sentence and set a	
12	new date to carry out the defendant's execution.	
13	(k) A person who has been sentenced to death and who has	
14	completed state post-conviction review proceedings may file a written	
15	petition with the supreme court seeking to present new evidence	
16	challenging the person's guilt or the appropriateness of the death	
17	sentence if the person serves notice on the attorney general. The	
18	supreme court shall determine, with or without a hearing, whether the	
19	person has presented previously undiscovered evidence that	
20	undermines confidence in the conviction or the death sentence. If	
21	necessary, the supreme court may remand the case to the trial court for	
22	an evidentiary hearing to consider the new evidence and its effect on	
23	the person's conviction and death sentence. The supreme court may not	
24	make a determination in the person's favor nor make a decision to	-
25	remand the case to the trial court for an evidentiary hearing without	
26	first providing the attorney general with an opportunity to be heard on	
27	the matter.	
28	(l) Before a sentence may be imposed under this section, the jury,	V
29	in a proceeding under subsection (e), or the court, in a proceeding	
30	under subsection (g), must find that:	
31	(1) the state has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that at least	
32	one (1) of the aggravating circumstances listed in subsection (b)	
33	exists; and	
34	(2) any mitigating circumstances that exist are outweighed by the	
35	aggravating circumstance or circumstances.	
36	SECTION 2. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005] IC 35-50-2-9, as	
37	amended by this act, applies only to murders committed after June	



30, 2005.